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UN ENVOY PROTESTS VALLADARES APPOINTMENT

FL130226 Havana Television Cubana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Aug 87

[Text] Cuban Ambassador to the United Nations Oscar Oramas today denounced the appointment of Armando Valladares as U.S. representative to the UN Human Rights Commission.

Valladares, a former member of the police during the Batista dictatorship who was detained for counterrevolutionary activities, pretended to be an invalid during his his prison term. During this time, U.S. propaganda described him as a poet and dissident.

Oramas described Valladares' history and his terrorist activities in Cuba for which he was sentenced to prison where he scattered his false qualities as an intellectual. The diplomat said it is inconceivable and damaging to U.S. citizens to attempt to make this liar an official U.S. representative. The appointment shows lack of respect for the men and women who comprise the U.S. foreign service, he added.

PANAMA UNCOVERS 'INTELLIGENCE COMMANDO'

PA131919 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 10 Aug 87

[Report by Amalia Sanmartino]

[Text] The political crisis that has been developing for some time in Panama and which, according to its abettors originates in internal conditions, tends to worsen everyday. However, within this context one notices that the conflict is provoked from abroad with specific objectives.

On Sunday, the Panamanian newspaper LA REPUBLICA revealed the existence of an intelligence command organized by the U.S. side of the Panama Canal Commission, for the purpose of extending the U.S. presence in the country. The newspaper adds that the espionage group has Panamanian collaborators, among whom are businessmen and professionals graduated from U.S. schools. They are part of an organization created by the Southern Command with the clear objective of destabilizing the situation.

This revelation adds to last week's discovery by Panamanian judicial authorities of documents possessed by right-wing businessmen, which urged the government's overthrow. To these actions one must add the reports about the demonstrations organized by right-wing organizations, which according to what was said at the time, originated in the Southern Command offices.

The accumulation of proof about this plot against the Panamanian Government indicates that the present political phenomenon is not spontaneous. It is intended to disparage local authorities and keep control of the waterway. All seems to indicate that the United States has designed this campaign by operating an intelligence command which controls the crisis strings, to hold on to the Panama Canal indefinitely. Seemingly the plan, apart from being obvious, has been disclosed in great detail, so any future action will publicly carry the unmistakable seal of the Americans.

EL SALVADOR'S REBEL LEADER UNGO COMMENTS ON SUMMIT

PA141341 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 10 Aug 87

[Report on interview with Salvadoran FDR President Dr Guillermo Manuel Ungo by Carla Rodriguez of SALPRESS and NOTISAL; date, place not given -- passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] FDR President Dr Guillermo Manuel Ungo said that the recent meeting and joint statement by the Central American presidents include several positive aspects. When explaining that the FMLN-FDR fronts will soon disclose a complete and final position on this agreement, Ungo said:

"We feel that the statement and meeting of Central American presidents include several positive aspects. First of all, for us it is positive that the Central American presidents have shown a certain degree of autonomy from the U.S. Government. The recently launched Reagan plan intended to set aside the agreed-upon agenda for the summit, which was centered on the Arias plan. The U.S. project failed because the Central American presidents kept to the agreed agenda centered on the Arias plan."

The FDR president said, however, that the Central American presidents agreement does not clearly establish, particularly referring to El Salvador, the regional and national scope of the agreement.

[Ungo] "Therefore, this point will need to be examined more carefully. Anyway, we feel that El Salvador's own national internal aspects should not be resolved on the regional level. This is the responsibility of Salvadorans. The agreement signed in Guatemala should not be used to numb our people. It should not be used to infer that Presidents Azcona, Arias, Ortega, or Cerezo are going to resolve a problem of ours that is our own responsibility and that can only be resolved by Salvadorans." The FDR leader reiterated the need to continue making efforts to resume the dialogue in El Salvador. He added that President Jose Napoleon Duarte signed an agreement without FMLN-FDR participation, and it will be Duarte who will be held responsible to the Salvadoran people and international opinion which will soon judge him.

[Ungo] "We see that Duarte signs and says things with which he does not comply in practice. We believe he shows very little good faith, when he himself is suggesting a dialogue with conditions, a dialogue with defeatist conditions, one of laying down weapons, after having already achieved historic meetings such as the La Palma and Ayagualo dialogues that took place without preconditions. This is really the only way to move ahead in a negotiation process toward a political solution."

Meets With Archbishop

PA131503 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 9 Aug 87

[Text] Guillermo Ungo, political representative of the Salvadoran guerrillas, has met in Panama City with San Salvador Archbishop Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, with whom he reviewed the possibilities of a dialogue between the rebels and Jose Napoleon Duarte's government.

Ungo praised the results of the Central American presidents' meeting in Guatemala City, because, he said, a certain autonomy was shown when the Reagan plan against Nicaragua was ruled out.

Ungo said the summit meeting promotes a regional detente, because the search for the solutions to the domestic problems of each nation is essential in achieving a regional peace. The political representative of the Salvadoran regime has not shown any sign of a desire to reinitiate the talks between both sides of the Salvadoran conflict.

DROUGHT CONTINUES; WATER RESERVES FALL

Granma Supply Drops

FL151740 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1423 GMT 15 Aug 87

[Text] Granma recorded only 635 millimeters of rain were registered in Granma during this year's first 7 months. This is 98 percent of the usual accumulated average for the province, which is 715. The Bueycito Dam, with a capacity for 156 million cubic meters of water, currently has 9.6, while Paso Malo, which can hold up to 96 million, has 6.8. Other important dams in Granma are also showing the same situation. Batalla de Guisa and Pedregal have 3.2 and 1.9 million cubic meters of water in spite of the fact that they can hold 76 and 39 million, respectively. As a result of the lack of rain in the last few years, the levels of underground water have decreased considerably, especially in Bayamo where they have registered a 14 meter drop.

Havana Levels Worsen

FL141402 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 14 Aug 87

[Text] Havana's water supply levels have continued to drop. Only 680,000 cubic meters of water a day are currently being delivered compared to the 1,186,000 usual average. This represents 57 percent of the water needed by the population and over 500,000 cubic meters daily deficit.

In order to cope with this situation caused mainly by the shortage of rain registered n the last few years and water demand increases resulting from new socioeconomic projects built in the capital, several measures have been taken. Additional pipelines are being laid and work is being conducted to find new water sources.

HAITI

CARIBBEAN CHURCHES ISSUE STATEMENT ON VIOLENCE

FL132049 Bridgetown CANA in English 2238 GMT 12 Aug 87

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Aug 12, CANA -- Following is the statement issued by the Caribbean Conference of Churches on the violence in Haiti.

Text: "The Caribbean Conference of Churches [CCC] has been taking note of, and keeping abreast with, the deterioration of the national situation in the Republic of Haiti. In the events leading up to and just following the expulsion of President Duvalier, and the efforts to expunge from the national life the vestiges of that regime, such disturbances could be seen as inevitable.

After frequent and regular consultation with the leaders of the churches there, however, we feel a deep, growing concern that a state of affairs exists with which the military-dominated National Governing Council appears unable to cope. Meanwhile, the military had tended to react in occasional skirmishes in which persons, many of them innocent, have perished.

From time to time we have been encouraged by the People's obvious resolve to participate fully in the determination of the future direction of Haiti towards justice and peace for all; we have been heartened by signs of growing consciousness of the need to assert, respect, and protect basic human rights; we are overjoyed at the people's insistence upon parliamentary democracy as the appropriate constitutional framework within which to work for a meaningful and productuve existence.

On the other hand, we are disturbed at reports of continuing violation of human and civil rights by military and other elements; we are distressed at the signs of growing anarchy and we are deeply grieved at the resort to use of armed force to deal with a restive population. Charged as it is with the implementation of directives of the general assembly, our general secretariat has been seeking to carry out Assembly Resolution No. 5 which calls us to:

"(A) Establish Haiti as one of the priorities for assistance in all our programmes and activities during the period 1986-1991;

(B) Strengthen our links with the churches of Haiti in order to offer such assistance as quickly as possible, particularly through existing church developmental programmes;

(C) Ensure, through regular evaluations, that such assistance serves to empower the Haitian poor in keeping with the teachings of Jesus Christ and the commitment of the CCC itself".

We believe that Caribbean ecumenism implies and demands the understanding that we in this region are one family with a common history and a single destiny. We believe that God, whose right hand has brought us thus far, intends and offers abundant life to all. We believe that life is offered to us personally and individually but also in community. We believe that God's blessings reach us across lines of gender, political ideology, economic condition, and cultural differences. We believe, further, that this life in all its fullness is to be enjoyed and celebrated in every area of our activity. This is why, after consultation with our member-churches in Haiti, as well as with the whole CCC network in that country, we have taken the following initiatives:

1. We have launched an appeal for US100,000 dollars to fund the work of the Haitian Institute for Civil Rights, which is serving to monitor the situation and to serve as advocate for the poor and voiceless people in Haiti.

2. We have launched an appeal for US100,000 dollars to fund the work of the Ecumenical Assistance Service, which is engaged in the resettlement of the many Haitian refugees who are being repatriated, some of them forcibly, from the United States of America and from several parts of the Caribbean, mainly the Bahamas, Cayenne and St Martin.

3. We have launched an appeal for US150,000 dollars for famine relief in the north-west, particularly at Plaine de Larbre where people are starving and said to be eating tree roots, as well as for flood relief in other parts of the country.

4. We are continuing our support for the civil education programme (US100,000 dollars) to prepare the population for participation in the various aspects of the democratic process.

5. We are continuing our support for Haitian development projects through:

a) Programmes of reaffirmation
b) Well-digging projects
c) Community health
d) Community development
e) Literacy

The International Christian Community has received our appeals and is responding generously. We believe that the Christian community and indeed the wider community in the Caribbean would like to have an opportunity to do likewise. For the time being, monetary contributions will be the easiest and most rapid to send on. These may be made to the CCC programme centre as follows:

Barbados: Royal Bank of Canada A/C No 01-20-927-1
Jamaica: Mutual Security Bank A/C No 1-08-404-5
Antigua: Antigua Commercial Bank A/C No 01-00000-1466
Trinidad: Bank of Commerce (T&T) Ltd A/C No 22012-16

In all other territories contributions should be sent to the local Christian Council of Churches. Within the context of the Caribbean Integration Movement, no territory can be exempt from our concern. Within the concept of community which Caricom claims to be or hopes to realize, all must share the burden of each. We have recently been told of some bilateral initiatives to assist Haiti, but we remain perplexed by the public silence of Caricom governments in general. Caribbean leaders have not only been silent but absent and have found the doctrine of non-intervention in each other's internal affairs a convenient refuge.

The CCC submits that what is happening in Haiti is far from being merely an internal affair. In concert with those who have already made a similar call, and especially in shared concern with the recently launched Caribbean Human Rights Network, (Caribbean Rights), and in fraternal support of all of the people of Haiti, we call upon Caricom heads of government acting together or individually to join us in the following:

I) Expressing unequivocally to the National Governing Council our concern over the growing anarchy in Haiti;

II) Calling on all foreign powers to cease immediately all military aid to the Haitian regime;

III) Calling on all foreign sources to desist from the kind of aid that contributes to the political violence and destabilization of the country;

IV) Sending immediately a delegation to Haiti for the purpose of information-gathering as well as supporting the local churches and community groups in promoting dialogue and negotiations as the only sane and viable means of stabilizing the present situation.

Offering technical assistance to the Haitian authorities in their efforts to establish an electoral and governmental system which accodrs with the aspirations of the people and which will provide a frame-work for the development of a peaceful, just and sustainable society.

The moment has come when regional statesmanship must be put to work. The meaning of our independence will come alive when we determine to seek solutions to our problems without having to give a blessing to unnecessary foreign intervention into the region.

We call Christians and all concerned persons in the region to prayer and suggest that Sunday, September 6, be so designated. Let us prayer for our leaders, for the leaders and the people of Haiti and especially for the poor who, like the wretched of the earth, continue to be the victims of our wrong-doing or of our doing nothing. But who, with (?us) are called to inherit the promises of God in equal measure."

ARMY TEARGASSES FATHER ARISTIDE'S MASS

FL142046 Port-au-Prince Domestic Service in Creole 1300 GMT 14 Aug 87

[Text] The Coordinating Committee of the 57 organizations and federations working together with the coordinators all over Haiti report that the Army teargassed participants at a mass celebrated by Father Jean Bertrand Aristide at Regina Assumpta School in Cap-Haitian as they left the service.

They learned, at 0720, that the Army, with heavy weapons, had surrounded the convent. They state the ambush of a peaceable religious assembly endangered the lives of all participants, members of the clergy, laymen, and democratic patriots. This attack clearly shows that this regime does not intend to stop at any kind of crime or repression. Today, it is the entire population of Haiti that is threatened. No citizen can say that he is not in danger.

The provisional National Government Council and the Haitian Army bear responsibility before the nation for whatever might happen to the patriots at Regina Assumpta School in Cap-Haitian, says the note from the Coordinating Committee of the 57 organizations.

The note is signed by: Jean-Claude Bajeux, for the National Committee of the Congress of Democratic Movements [Konakom]; Wilfird McNally, for Liaison Committee of the Democratic Forces No 1 [Komite Liezon Nimero en]; Gilles Hendrick, for Liaison of the Democratic Forces [Liezon Fos Demokratik]; Serges Gilles for BIP [Bloc for Patriotic Unity].

TRANSPORT UNIONS TO STRIKE UNLESS COSTS LOWERED

FL142114 Port-au-Prince Domestic Service in Creole 1300 GMT 14 Aug 87

[Excerpts] The members of the Union of Haitian Transportation Workers held a news conference yesterday morning at the headquarters of the Federation of Syndicated Workers [Feberation des Ouvriers Syndiques -- FOS] on Rue des Miracles to discuss the increase in gasoline prices. At the news conference, union president Pierrot Thelusma set forth the transportation workers' position regarding the strike from Monday to Thursday, 12 July [as heard]. They said the strike was a warning to the Ministry of Commerce. [passage omitted]

(Dacius Louisius) [CSTH secretary general] said that the CSTH [Centrale Syndicale des Transporteurs Haitiens -- Union of Haitian Transport Workers] will not abandon the people's movement, even if they disagree with its ideas. Here is an excerpt of the press conference.

[Begin (Louisius) recording] [Passage omitted] We are setting forth our position. If the government has not lowered the price of gasoline by Monday [17 August], we will go on strike Tuesday [18 August] until the government agrees to lower the price of gasoline. [passage omitted] [end recording]

## TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

MUSLIMS PROTEST HIGH PRICES, UNEMPLOYMENT

FL141931 Bridgetown CANA in English 2137 GMT 12 Aug 87

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Aug 12, CANA -- Several hundred Muslims staged a march and rally today in the capital to protest "high" prices and unemployment. The protestors held a lunchtime rally in the heart of the capital at Woodford Square before marching through nearby streets. The protest had been organised by the Muslim group, the Jamaat Al Muslimeen, joined at the last minute by the small left-wing opposition People's Popular Movement (PPM). Speakers complained about rising prices, growing unemployment and living conditions.

Demonstrations Continue

FL150313 Bridgetown CANA in English 2119 GMT 14 Aug 87

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Aug 14, CANA — About 500 anti-government demonstrators marched through the capital today, the third such protest in a week. The initial group of protesters were workers of a controversial government job creation scheme, who were later joined by farmers on another of their weekly vigils outside Parliament, and representatives of some labour unions. They carried placards protesting the cost of living and unemployment and criticising the country's eight-month-old administration. The march ended with a rally in Woodford Square. Public servants did not march today but instead wore red armbands to work. Earlier this week, a local Muslim group staged two protests, on Tuesday and Thursday, over prices. Last night the local chamber of industry and commerce distanced itself from price rises blaming them on government's removal of a dual exchange rate which had provided a virtual price subsidy for essential goods. Today, Industry Ministry Parliamentary Secretary Gloria Henry responded stating that some elements had attempted to abuse the special rate and said government had aimed to spread out the burden of higher prices between the business community and the consumer.

## BRAZIL'S SARNEY ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL 3-DAY VISIT

PA170321 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0252 GMT 17 Aug 87

[Excerpt] Mexico City 16 Aug (EFE) -- Brazilian President Jose Sarney today arrived in Mexico for an official 3-day visit. Latin American matters will be paramount in his talks with Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid. Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda welcomed Sarney at the Mexico City international airport. The Brazilian airline plane landed after flying from Trinidad and Tobago, where Sarney made a short 4-hour visit.

De la Madrid will officially welcome Sarney tomorrow, Monday [17 August], at the national government palace in a ceremony during which the two statesmen will exchange salutation messages. [passage omitted]

## DE LA MADRID DECREES PRO-TECHNOLOGY INCENTIVES

FL141548 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0137 GMT 11 Aug 87

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 10 Aug (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado signed a decree today awarding fiscal incentives to activities related to research on and the importing of technology. The decree was signed during a meeting to evaluate activities by the National Council of Science and Technology, CONACYT, during the present administration. Mexican Secretaries of Public Education Miguel Gonzalez Avelar, and of Planning and Budget Carlos Salinas de Gortari participated in the working meeting, which took place in the Carranza Hall of the Los Pinos official residence.

The planning secretary said that in spite of the crisis, the president continues to finance the costs of technical development to protect the country's basic research capability, has strengthened the link between applied research and technological development, and has promoted a better utilization of the technological market by the national productive system. [passage omitted]

## BRIEFS

1987 OIL EXPORTS -- According to PEMEX figures, Mexico received $4.620 billion for oil exports in the first 7 months of 1987. This results in an additional revenue of $1.260 billion because of the rise in oil prices. According to these figures, Pemex exported 1.360 million barrels per day during July, which means that the country received $696 million from the sale of that oil. [Summary] [Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 2 Aug 87 p 5 PA]

FISHING FIGURES -- Fisheries Secretary Pedro Ojeda Paullada has disclosed that the catch of fish products increased to 800,663 tons and this resulted in a revenue of $187,589,000. In addition, this generated 33,737 jobs and caused the creation of 602 new fishing cooperatives. [Summary] [Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 2 Aug 87 p 5 PA]

DUARTE URGES REBELS TO ACCEPT PLAN FOR DIALOGUE

PA150434 Paris AFP in Spanish 0257 GMT 15 Aug 87

[Text] San Salvador, 14 Aug (AFP) -- Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte stated today he will not hold a dialogue with the guerrillas until they declare publicly that they accept the peace plan signed by the Central American presidents 1 week ago in Guatemala.

The president stated tonight on television that on Thursday, he proposed a dialogue for 15 September to the rebels with the purpose of discussing a cease-fire in fulfillment of the Guatemala agreements.

"It is a good beginning that they" -- the rebels -- "said today that they agree to a dialogue," Duarte said. However, he added, "that is not enough, because they must state their stand on the other points that I raised."

Duarte proposed that the FMLN and FDR accept the Central American peace plan before 30 August and discuss a cease-fire on 15 September. He also appealed to the Nicaraguan Government to hold a simultaneous dialogue with the contras for the same purpose.

The FMLN and FDR agreed to dialogue today at "the highest government level" on 15 September, proposing the Apostolic Nunciature of San Salvador as the site and that the agenda include the "people's participation."

Duarte insisted that the rebels "must abandon violence and join the democratic process if they really want to hold a dialogue for peace and not for war."

FMLN-FDR Issue Communique

PA141826 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1730 GMT 14 Aug 87

[Communique issued by the FMLN General Command and the FDR Executive Committee on 14 August; place not given -- read by announcer]

[Text] We are taking you at your word engineer Duarte. Let us resume the dialogue. On 11 August, 4 days after the Central American presidents' meeting and based on a positive evaluation of the summit, we proposed the renewal of the dialogue between the FDR-FMLN and the Salvadoran Government.

Despite initial negative replies to our proposal from engineer Duarte, yesterday, 13 August, he expressed to the Legislative Assembly his willingness to meet with us on 15 September. The FDR and FMLN agree to attend the dialogue meeting proposed for that date and we propose the following:

That the meeting be held at the highest level of the two parties. On the part of our fronts, members of the FDR Executive Committee and of the FMLN General Command will participate;

That the resumption of the dialogue have on the agenda:

A. Actions of national reconciliation which will permit the people's participation with full guarantees in authentically democratic political processes on the basis of justice, freedom, and democracy -- as is textually stated in the document signed by the five presidents. This subject includes the discussion of a cease-fire;

B. Continuity of the dialogue process for a political solution;

Given the importance of the problems to be discussed, we propose this meeting be extended to the following day.

In view of the great national significance of the date proposed by Engineer Duarte, we understand that the dialogue meeting will be held in the national territory. To this effect, we propose that the Apostolic Nunciature in San Salvador be the site.

To agree on the other operational aspects of the meeting, we propose that the intermediary Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, meet with both sides as soon as possible.

We issue a call to the Salvadoran people and to all the political and social organizations to redouble the struggle for peace with justice and independence with dignity.

14 August 1987

[Signed] FDR Executive Committee: President Guillermo Manuel Ungo, Vice Presidents Ruben Zamora Rivas and Eduardo Calles

FMLN General Command: Ferman Cienfuegos, Roberto Roca, Joaquin Villalobos, Leonel Gonzalez, and Shafik Jorge Handal

UNGO SEES 'POSITIVE ASPECTS' IN PEACE PLAN

PA111744 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 10 Aug 87

[Text] In a statement to the news media, FDR Presdient Guillermo Ungo commented on the results of the recent meeting of Central American presidents in Guatemala. He said the agreements contain several positive aspects. In addition, Ungo stressed that foreign pressures exerted by the United States were overcome and that Central American autonomy prevailed. Ungo said the meeting was held with everyone attending, and noted that this, in itself, is positive. In addition, the U.S. President was unable to sidetrack the agenda drafted by the Central Americans as he had intended.

As for the Central American conflict, the FDR president said this conflict should be carefully analyzed in view of its regional, foreign [extraregional], and domestic aspects, as it is up to each nation to prepare different strategies for a solution. According to Ungo's remarks, a country's problems cannot be resolved without the participation of belligerent forces. He added that [words indistinct] decision between the crisis in the region and the internal conflicts as the new peace plan seems to indicate.

## NEW FOREIGN MINISTER CABRERA VIEWS POLICY AGENDA

PA151518 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisora Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 14 Aug 87

[Excerpts] Alfonso Cabrera Hidalgo, minister of special affairs of the presidency and secretary general of the ruling Christian Democratic Party, has assumed the office of Guatemalan foreign minister. Cabrera Hidalgo replaces Mario Quinonez Amezquita. Cabrera Hidalgo's appointment was learned 3 days ago; he was sworn in by Secretary General of the Presidency Luis Felipe Polo Lemus.

Quinonez Amezquita, a lawyer and notary public with a post-graduate degree in international law, was to have left his post on Monday; however, the change took place today because the government decreed Monday a holiday because of the local fair. Cabrera, a 47-year-old teacher, is a deputy and held the office of president of the Legislative Assembly in 1986. He was later appointed minister of special affairs of the presidency.

Christian Democrat Cabrera has been described as President Vinicio Cerezo's dauphin and minister without portfolio of the civilian government that took office on 14 January 1986. Quinonez Amezquita, who handled all the diplomatic work prior to the Central American summit in Guatemala City on 6-7 August, said today that he is not leaving the Foreign Ministry because of differences with President Cerezo. [passage omitted]

After being sworn in as foreign minister, Cabrera Hidalgo said he will continue to abide by President Cerezo's foreign policy outlines. He reinforced the issue promoted by the government of active neutrality in the Central American conflict.

Quinonez Amezquita said it is quite logical to change technicians for politicians in President Cerezo's cabinet. He added that one must know when to arrive and when to leave. The former Guatemalan foreign minister was pleased with the work he had done and added that his most important accomplishments for his homeland were getting Guatemala out of the isolation it was facing, and the holding of the Esquipulas II summit.

## CONGRESSMAN KILLED; BODYGUARD DETAINED AS SUSPECT

PA162247 Guatemala City Radio Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 10 Aug 87

[Text] Congressman Victor Vicente Moscoso Machorro was shot to death yesterday in the departmental capital of Chiquimula. The incident took place at a fair marking the festivities of the Virgin of Traffic [Virgen del Transito]

The police have taken one of Moscoso Machorro's bodyguards, Marco Antonio Gutierrez, into custody as a suspect in the murder. According to reports, Moscoso was at a (?booth) in the store when his bodyguard suddenly entered and for no apparent reason shot him at point-blank range. It is reported that Gutierrez tried to escape but he was stopped and turned over to the authorities. Nevertheless, another source said that three other individuals were involved in the murder, but they managed to escape. Congressman Moscoso Machorro was buried in Chiquimula today. The legislative body must now implement the established legal mechanisms to replace him in Congress.

REAGAN STRESSES COMMITMENT TO 'MERCENARIES'

PA131429 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Aug 87

[Text] Last night, in an 18-minute speech to the nation, U.S. President Ronald Reagan said he has always been disposed to a dialogue, while at the same time he said he will never abandon the Somozist mercenaries. Reagan saved the last part of his message for the situation in Central America, especially Nicaragua. Reagan said he felt his recent diplomatic initiative and the agreement among the Central American presidents concurred on the need for democracy. Likewise, he stressed his total commitment to those he refers to as freedom fighters. Here is a simultaneous translation of his message, broadcast by the Voice of America from Washington.

[Begin recording] [Passage indistinct] The question now is will Nicaragua join the [words indistinct] the democratic resistance? Those who seek [passage indistinct]. [end recording]

TUNNERMAN CALLS HABIB RESIGNATION 'PARADOX'

PA151456 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1214 GMT 15 Aug 87

[Excerpts] Nicaraguan Ambassador to Washington Carlos Tunnerman has told Radio Sandino that the resignation of Philip Habib, U.S special envoy for Central America, is a surprise and a paradox. Tunnerman said Habib was appointed by the U.S. Government to promote a negotiated solution in Central America, but no such negotiated solution was ever worked out during the 2 years he held that post. Ambassador Tunnerman added that it must have been very frustrating for Habib to hold the post of political negotiator for 2 years, and yet never have the opportunity to begin any negotiations. As the special political negotiator of the U.S. Government, Habib never set foot in Nicaragua.

Habib's resignation comes at a time when there is an actual possibility of a negotiated solution in Central America, Ambassador Tunnerman added, during a telephone conversation with Radio Sandino. In view of the fact that the Guatemala agreements now offer a good possibility for a peaceful solution to the Central American conflict, Habib's resignation is a paradox, he said. He noted that the U.S. press has pointed out that Habib apparently had serious differences with high-ranking officials of the White House and State Department on the official stand on Central America. According to the U.S. press, Habib was in favor of a solution along the lines of the Guatemalan agreements signed by the five Central American presidents on 7 August.

Habib could have resigned a long time ago, because the Reagan administration's policy has been that of not negotiating in Central America, Ambassador Tunnerman said. [passage omitted]

In another part of his statements for Radio Sandino, Ambassador Tunnerman also emphasized the serious debates now taking place between the Democrats and Republicans on the best way to solve the Central American conflict. Tunnerman emphasized that for the time being, it is evident that the Democrats are increasingly in favor of peaceful negotiations in Central America.

This explains, he said, the joint proposal by President Reagan and Speaker of the House Jim Wright, which provides an option for negotiations in Central America, despite everything. Central America is a topic of constant debate, Ambassador Tunnerman noted. If the United States does not go along with the method of negotiations, the debates will be even stronger and the possibilities of giving the counterrevolutionaries more assistance will be considerably reduced [as heard].

Ambassador Tunnerman also told Radio Sandino that all U.S. ambassadors accredited in Central America will be called to Washington next week. [passage omitted] He said:

[Begin recording] For example, the press circles are now saying the United States wants to launch a sort of diplomatic offensive, and is, therefore, calling all its ambassadors in Central America to a meeting next week in Washington to analyze the Esquipulas II plan signed by the Central American presidents in Guatemala, the so-called Wright-Reagan plan, and the current situation. Apparently they are rather disconcerted about what is happening. State Department officials and many U.S. diplomats never imagined the Central American presidents would make as much progress as they did in Esquipulas II, and that the presidents would reach an agreement on the procedure to follow to establish a firm and lasting peace in Central America. This was achieved because the Central American presidents went to this meeting with a political willingness to sign the Central American solution. It seems they are disconcerted, and, therefore, calling all the ambassadors to the Central American countries to a meeting here next week.

Habib's resignation might mean that negotiations are not yet the political option of this administration. Apparently, the U.S. Government has not yet decided to adopt diplomatic negotiations as the alternative for solving the problems in Central America. [end recording]

INTERIOR MINISTRY ARRESTS OPPOSITION FIGURES

PA162133 Paris AFP in Spanish 1859 GMT 16 Aug 87

[Text] Managua, 16 Aug (AFP) -- The Nicaraguan Interior Ministry confirmed today, Sunday, that Lino Hernandez, coordinator of the opposition's Permanent Human Rights Commission, and Alberto Saborio, Conservative Party leader, were arrested as the result of an incident with the police.

According to a communique released in Managua today, Sunday, the two citizens now face an uncommutable sentence of 30 days in prison.

Several people were injured during a clash between members of the opposition Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board, CDN, alliance and the police at the end of the inauguration of the board's office in a neighborhood in the eastern sector of Managua.

The Interior Ministry said some of the demonstrators "incited" others to attack the police and that this "led to commotion and attacks on the authorities."

In turn, the CDN leaders said the police "charged" the people attending the event when the latter were about "to board buses for Managua."

The CDN leadership demanded that the government "immediately" abide by the accords signed by the five area presidents in Guatemala recently. These accords include lifting the state of emergency, democratization, amnesty, and reinstatement of civil rights.

The CDN has said it will carry out several "civic actions" to "test the Sandinists' willingness."

Public demonstrations and freedoms of information, movement, and association, among others, have been restricted in Nicaragua since the enactment of a state of emergency decree in force since 1982.

The government said it will lift the state of emergency as soon "as the U.S. aggression ceases."

In addition, BARRICADA, official organ of the ruling FSLN, today charged Gary Grappo, U.S. vice consul in Managua, and John Moderno, charge d'affaires, with the events which occurred in Managua yesterday.

The newspaper published a picture showing one of the officials observing the events.

Releases Communique

PA160315 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0224 GMT 16 Aug 87

[Interior Ministry communique issued in Managua on 15 August]

[Text] The Interior Ministry reports to the Nicaraguan people that on 15 August 1987 at 1200 a group of persons who had gathered at the office of the Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board tried to take to the streets to stage a demonstration without having asked the authorities for the proper permit.

Fulfilling their duty, the Sandinist police asked the participants to abstain from going out into the streets. Some of the persons then incited the rest to attack the police. As a result of this, turmoil and attacks on the authorities were provoked.

The Sandinist police arrested Simon Hernandez Pinero and Alberto Saborio Morales, who were sentenced to 30 days incommutable arrest in accordance with Article [word indistinct] of police regulations in effect and the amendment to Decree 1030.

Issued in the city of Managua on 15 August 1987.

[Signed] Directorate of Public and International Relations of the Interior Ministry.

NORIEGA INTERVIEWED ON CRISIS, NATION'S AUTOMONY

PA132255 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2034 GMT 13 Aug 87

[Phone interview with General Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander of the Panamanian Defense Forces, by reporter Carlos Varilla of Argentina's Radio del Plata; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Varilla] General, thank you for this interview. As you know, we have been awaiting your statements here for the past few weeks in view of the internal situation in Panama. You must know that news out of Panama states that Colonel Diaz Herrera has in no way presented evidence supporting charges he leveled against you regarding the deaths of [Hugo] Spadafora and General Omar Torrijos Herrera.

[Noriega] That is correct, Varilla. Panama denounces the intense attack being carried out against it by foreign forces, from U.S. power centers. The attack comes in all forms, especially international disinformation. Our leaders are being denigrated abroad. This is a phase of the destabilization campaign, which has become a well-known constant to Latin American peoples.

We are victims of this simply because we are a nationalist country demanding respect for our territory; we will not let any foreign power maintain us or dictate guidelines to us. We have left behind the times when the policemen dictated guidelines to Latin American peoples. Each Latin American country has the right to determine its own fate. That is our position and that is why we are being attacked. The attack comes from all sides, but the Panamanian people are perfectly capable, as are the Argentine people, of defending themselves. This is our Malvinas, these are our men, and this is our fate.

[Varilla] General Noriega, what is Col Diaz Herrera's current situation?

[Noriega] He is under arrest; he already testified before the Attorney General's Office and has been unable to present any evidence, because he has none. No evidence exists. He contributed to destabilization at a very untimely moment when he joined forces with groups that are the catalysts of Panamanian destabilization.

[Varilla] General, could you discuss the situation in Panama to a greater extent? Could you comment on the very important role of an offshore [preceding word in English] banking center located in Panama? I believe that on a previous occasion, speaking on this station or another, you told us this aspect was as important as the treaty that returns the Panama Canal to Panama, because of destabilization of Panamanian political power would lead to the dismantling of Panama's very profitable and important offshore [preceding word in English] system. I believe these aspects are also important in this analysis.

[Noriega] That is correct, Varilla. Thank you for that reminder. We had previously denounced that. We said the economic aspect is at the heart of this problem. It is the center of this destabilization. Without being economic experts, just being analysts of political situations, we can see that the 1970's were the years during which the petrodollars -- when there was an abundance of Arab dollars -- enriched banks and they indebted us.

In 1970, all countries were indebted. That was the pattern of indebtedness. We were then offered all the money in the world. Panama did not escape this trend. Argentina, Uruguay, Peru, Brazil, all Latin American countries, most Latin American countries, experienced this.

After a 10-year period, we realized that in 1970, at the request, creativity, and advice of large U.S. and international banks and monetary funds, the Panamanian financial center was created [sentence as heard]. The Panamanian financial center was not created by Panama; it was created by an IMF initiative. The IMF realized that Panama could become a country that could handle large deposits, because it is a country involved in service, thanks to its geographical location. Therefore, an international financial center was created for Panama.

However, today, in 1987, it is obvious we are victims of the poverty affecting all the Latin American countries. We are victims of that poverty, and when the time for collection comes, Panama -- like all the other countries -- will not be able to pay. Panama will not be able to pay because of the size of the debt, the increased interest rates, and the increasingly impoverished state of its masses and strata of population.

This international panorama is subject to political actions of destabilization, which contribute to Panama's support for sovereign actions by other peoples. A nation's economic security is conditioned to its political alignment, with coercive actions by the large powers, which advocate violence and the refusal to acknowledge the self-determination of peoples. This is Panama's reality.

[Varilla] Gen Noriega, yesterday our listeners heard a report that stated that you are probably one of the most controversial men in this part of America, even from the viewpoint of the international press. Col Diaz Herrera not only accused you of masterminding the deaths of Spadafora and Torrijos, but the press sometimes carries bits of information regarding your illicit wealth, stating that on the isthmus of Panama, you control the trafficking of drugs, and that you have been expensive [dispendioso] for some friends of the current Panamanian Government.

[Noriega] Honestly speaking, that is part of ... [change of thought] Slander precedes the conspiracy. Slander precedes the conspiracy. [repeats himself]

They also said many things about Juan Domingo Peron; they said many things about Velasco Alvarado, and he died a poor man. They said many things about Torrijos -- that he had this and he had that -- and he died a poor man; his children and his family are fending for themselves. Just the same, something is totally true, that when someone hoists the flag of national dignity, when someone defines himself and says I am not a yes man [preceding two words in English] right away, if you are a leader, you must run the risk of being slandered. This is proved by the fact that I live in Panama; that these Panamanian people have said not a step backward, and these Panamanian people -- as any other country in the world -- if they knew these things to be true, would not support something, because we do not have a Marcos here; Marcos lived in the Philippines, and that is why he left the Philippines, right?

So these are two very different things, which I am not even going to argue about, because we have an abundance of documents that show how much Panama has helped U.S. officials in the struggle against drug trafficking. We are not producers of the raw material used to make cocaine, much less a consumer country. We have only two categories: the producers and consumers. We are only a country of obligatory transit where we do not even have to take part in a struggle that does not concern us. But we do it for humanity's dignity and health -- that is why we have done this. We have worked with the United States. But it seems very easy to accuse those who are struggling for their national sovereignty and dignity. This is my answer to all of those questions.

[Varilla] General, you have not mentioned this, but it would be worthwhile to recall that there are at least two letters from a high-ranking U.S. official on the struggle against drugs. George C. Long, who addressed letters to you, mentioning Panama's willingness, both with men and equipment, to struggle against drug trafficking in Panama. I think you know of these letters.

[Noriega] Yes, that is correct, exactly. There are many letters. At the meeting held at the end of last year in Argentina, as a matter of fact in Buenos Aires -- I believe that was the first time I met you -- Mr Long was there, and Mr Long and I had a meeting at my suite at the hotel and then he himself gave all kinds of recognition to Panama because of its contribution to that struggle. We have a pamphlet that we are going to publish called 16 Years of Struggle; 16 years of struggle when other countries gave the United States nothing that we were not already contributing, and we did not do it to be on their good side, but because drug trafficking is a crime against humanity. The struggle against drugs is a crusade in favor of the U.S. youth. We have never been outside this struggle. However, all we receive are slander and lies, and despite the fact that with every action we have taken, the U.S. officials...[changes thought] we have thousands of letters, thousands of letters from high-ranking U.S. officials, including Attorney General Meese, supporting the Panamanian struggle.

[Varilla] General Noriega, I think this was the cause of the problems, the retirement of Colonel Diaz Herrera, because he had finished his term of office with the Defense Forces. Gen Noriega, is your retirement also drawing near?

[Noriega] Yes, we have our own internal regulations in the institution, as do all armed forces, and that is subject to the General Staff and to our internal regulations. So, that is basically an internal matter, one for which there is no reason to go beyond the neighborhood, so to speak. So, that is not the problem. Here we retire, when the General Staff decides it is time, when the regulations so stipulate. That rules consider ones mental capacity -- when someone does not have the mental capability we retire him from the armed forces, and that was what we did. When someone does not have the physical capability, we retire him from the armed forces, even if he has not served all his time. So, compliance with the calendar of services is also subject to what life imposes upon you, your physical capability, your mental coordination. So that is what it is, Varilla.

[Varilla] General, Panama, the Panamanian Government, and particularly you, have been harshly criticized for closing news media -- radio stations, newspapers, and media in general. Why did the Panamanian Government adopt these measures that altered freedom of the press?

[Noriega] Yes, right. These measures were adopted -- and regarding this, I want to explain my position -- supported by the president of the Republic, who is an honest, strong man; and who has also stood up violently and with great dignity as a Panamanian patriot. He adopted these measures along with his cabinet council, because these media were a Trojan horse with international subversion inside. That is why you can see we have virtually no right of reply in international dispatches. There is a continued destabilization. If you tune in Channel 9, Channel 12, Channel 19, or any of the U.S. television stations, you will see they comprise an organization against Panama. If you watch television stations in Argentina, you get the impression that Panama City is afire and that Panama is a country...[changes thought] that they want to make it look like Haiti, and this is absolutely false, totally false.

These measures fall within the national Constitution. They constitute a state's defense against its enemies. The state defends itself and adopts strong attitudes, like a father who punishes his son by preventing him from going to the movies or from driving a car. So, the Panamanian state is defending itself against powerful enemies who are using a Trojan horse and are taking advantage of democracy. Democracy is something you live, not use. Anyone who uses democracy to destroy does not deserve to live in a democracy. It is being turned into something else -- like sedition, destruction, or anarchy -- and no state is prepared to permit such anarchy or such situations.

[Varilla] Gen Noriega, I have just received information that the Panamanian Foreign Ministry has notified the U.S. Embassy that it has been granted privileges, immunities, and considerations by Panama, but these do not include the prerogative of addressing the Panamanian Government -- or publicizing U.S. views -- concerning Panamanian Government actions and using such language or attitudes. Does this endanger Panamanian-U.S. relations, Gen Noriega?

[Noriega] The foreign minister sent the note today with the president's authorization. I congratulate you because I have just received the information. I can see you have excellent information, because I am receiving it at this moment. I was not here, and I am just receiving it.

It is a Foreign Ministry statement to the effect that we have a policeman who says: Do not cough, if Panama is coughing; and says: Stop, if Panama is walking. If Panama wants to pass through a place, he says: No trespassing. We Panamanians have said: enough, enough, enough of this language. Panama has been an invaded place since 1904, where the canal and our installations...[changes thought] In Panama, there were foreign courts ruled by the laws of Louisiana. Blacks were put on trial here and given maximum sentences for stealing a mango or looking a a white woman. Panama cannot endure this any longer, and this is what the Foreign Ministry summed up on today's note. He says: enough, enough. It is as if some other country told Argentina what to do or asked why it made a decision, or devalued or raised the value of its currency, etcetera, etcetera.

[Varilla] Gen Noriega, we have also seen the U.S. Embassy in Panama's press communique and I am going to read a couple of paragraphs for the information of Argentine listeners. It says: The U.S. Embassy urges the Panamanian Government to end all types intimidation and press censorship immediately. As we previously emphasized, Panama's problems cannot be resolved by suppressing free dialogue or denying information to the people of Panama.

I must say, Gen Noriega, that a thought such as this would have been regarded as offensive, and relations with the United States in any other country in American would have probably come to an end, at least temporarily, because this confirms -- and this is the analysis of a simple Argentine newsman -- a very grievous meddling in Panamanian internal affairs by the U.S. Embassy.

[Noriega] Right. You have said it; I agree with you. Because we are not one of the attackers, we cannot give an opinion about the decision that the Foreign Ministry has adopted. This is a despicable, despicable action against any country. It is a despicable action against any country, and this depicts and accurately portrays the policeman. It portrays the policeman with the same rifle and the same big stick Theodore Roosevelt used at the time of his big-stick policy, which the United States has imposed on us since 1904 with the Panama Canal and the treaties. So, here is where we have the whole problem. The whole problem lies there.

[Varilla] Whether or not it is in agreement with the government, how long can a society, or the Panamanian people -- to cite an example -- go on feeling literally invaded by a force that is not only in control of a strategic or military sector of the Panama Canal -- as you said -- but that until recently had its own courts to administer U.S. justice in Panamanian territory? How long can the Panamanian people withstand the comparison of this status with that of those who come from abroad, who naturally observe the average status of Panamanians? Plainly and simply, this is not only meddling but an insult to a society. In this case, we see that Panama is carrying a burden that is very hard to withstand, which is to try to live in a community with international respect when one can see developments take place on its own territory that would probably generate countless confrontations elsewhere in the world.

[Noriega] Right. Our people are very tolerant, very respectful. More or less 15,000 U.S. civilians live here, and they have never been the target of an attack; they have never been the target of an insult; they have never been the target of anything.

No American has ever been kidnapped here. No American has ever been killed here, although they live in our buildings. This reflects a people's decency, dignity, and tolerance. This tolerance, however, was overridden in 1964, when between 27 and 31 people were killed and about 200 injured, including students and common people. All this happened in 1964 as the result of intolerance, slander, and insult. This is very important. Tolerant and decent as these people are, they are also keen observers and, as a weak and very patient people, they bide all the time the civilized world gives weak peoples and expect nobody to interfere in their affairs.

[Varilla] Gen Noreiga, is Panama now experiencing relative or absolute calm?

[Noriega] Panama is now calm. I think the actions taking place now are political. We hope such actions could remain in the political field and that the people could refrain from participating in politics. Let the politicians struggle. Let the opposition politicians who strive for power struggle with the government politicians who want to retain power. Nevertheless, if a wealthy, powerful country meddles with abuse and armed people, this is no longer a domestic struggle. It is instead a neighborhood quarrel, which could later escalate into a struggle between departments and provinces.

So, let the Panamanians resolve their political problem. This is a political problem between those who want power and those who want to remain in power. Let the people and the masses make their own decisions. If the idea is to have foreign powers decide if it will be the political radicals, conservatives, or liberals of any country in the world who will win because it is good for their own interests, why do they not meddle in some other country? They do not interfere in other countries simply because there is no canal there. They interfere with our country because there is a canal here. This canal represents a geographical area, a geopolitical interest. This is the truth. This is why intervention has occurred.

Intervention not only occurs in the form of armed landing. Intervention can also be mental. Intervention can be economic. Intervention is psychological. Intervention can also be moral. Intervention can also be religious. This is what is currently happening in Panama. There is an aggression.

[Varilla] Gen Noriega, have the canal, free zone, and banks been observed to suffer any type of interruption because of recent political events? Or, on the contrary, have all activities continued normally?

[Noriega] Naturally, when this sort of things happens, the capital always suffers a commotion through movements, demonstrations, carnivals, or whatever. All activities on the streets alarm businessmen and banks. There has occurred an economic reaction, as I told you, which forms part of the destabilization aimed at the banks established here. Commerce has also been cautious. Businessmen declared a 48-hour strike. All of this depends on the movement of the masses. If you know Panama well, you will see that all the other provinces... [changes thought] Panama has only 2 million inhabitants. Yet the movement and the confusion are caused by only 5,000 people. The rest of the people want peace and stability. The rest of the people are formed by small- and medium-size businessmen who are being harmed. But they have continued their normal activities. Those who have been plotting belong to the large economic consortiums attached to the chain of destabilization.

[Varilla] Gen Noriega, after it was reported to the world at large that Col Diaz Herrera could not prove what he has charged and after he caused these waves of violence and presumed destabilization in the Panamanian territory, one can see the irresponsibility even in sectors close to the power circles. Until recently, Col Diag Herrera held a very high post. Trying to look at the Panamanian situation calmly, I wonder why Diaz Herrera did not disclose this information while on active duty. Apparently, he did not gain access to this information after he retired, but had had it for some time. Why did he not disclose it while he was chief of staff of the National Guard [as heard]?

[Noriega] Precisely, that is the logical answer to that position. It is possible to speak calmly and objectively only with a worthy and decent news media, such as your radio station. When Diaz Herrera retired, he said goodbye to everyone, in a normal manner. Later, however, he joined the opposition's network and they took advantage of his mental, personal, and human weakness and made him commit himself to them. This is all we can explain now.

[Varilla] Gen Noriega, thank you very, very much for answering our questions and making these remarks, which had not yet been reported in Argentina. There have been reports from Panama and other cities throughout the world, but we had no direct information from you, and you are the center of the local events here in Panama. Thank you for the time you devoted to us.

[Noriega] Thank you. As I told you, in this conversation I have given you special treatment because other networks and news media distort what I say and introduce confusion and do not see what is really happening here in Panama. Panamanians stand firm and say that at 1200 in 1999, all, absolutely all Panamanian resources now at stake will belong to a new Panamanian generation, that of 1999. It is not Noriega that is at stake here. There will be another generation in charge and other men in power in 1999. So we are in the midst of a transition process in this generation. We fly the flag which Torrijos gave to us, his pupils. We take it forward at great risk, even at the cost of our lives if necessary. Thank you, Varilla.

[Varilla] Thank you, Gen Noriega.

JOURNALISTS, STUDENTS MARCH FOR MEDIA FREEDOM

PA142349 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2102 GMT 14 Aug 87

[Text] Panama City, 14 Aug (ACAN-EFE) -- Several hundred newsmen, type setters, and university students marched for 3 hours today toward the presidential palace to request the reopening of five newspapers and two opposition radio stations.

A police cordon prevented the more than 300 demonstrators from reaching the Palace of the Herons. A presidential guard lieutenant was given a letter for the government from the workers of the closed media. The letter requested that President Delvalle order the reopening of the papers.

The media workers and university students staged a 1/2-hour protest in the cathedral park near the presidential palace protesting the 27 July closure of three newspapers (LA PRENSA, EXTRA, and EL SIGLO) and two weeklies (QUIUBO GRAFICO and LA GACETA FINANCIERA), after the republis's attorney general started an investigation into their alleged crime of "inciting to rebellion."

The radio stations "Radio Continente" and "Radio Mundial" were closed in the middle of June when they called on the people to engage in civil disobedience.

The press workers demanded that Delvalle reopen the media "without any conditions, because our work is to inform."

The closure affects 200 workers of LA PRENSA, 90 of EL SIGLO, and more than 40 of EXTRA, the demonstrators reported. The newsmen and other workers of the closed media have staged various protests demanding their reopening, in front of their offices, the Labor Ministry, and the local UN building.

The courts have not given details on the proceedings initiated against the opposition news media.

CAPUTO CLAIMS INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT ON FALKLANDS

PY152306 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2158 GMT 15 Aug 87

[Excerpt] San Salvador de Jujuy, 15 Aug (TELAM) -- In answer to questions about the Malvinas issue, Foreign Minister Dante Caputo today said: We are making the necessary efforts to be understood by the international community. He added: We are always willing to start talks to find a negotiated solution to the conflict between our country and the United Kingdom over the Malvinas.

The minister made this statement in one of the Panorama Hotel Halls upon arriving in Jujuy. He was accompanied by Prospero Nieva, candidate for governor of Jujuy, his running mate Federico Ataola, and other leaders. Caputo said: We do not have bilateral contacts with the United Kingdom. He added that the Argentine Foreign Ministry reported on several occasions it had received informal proposals from some countries. He said: They are basic ideas that must be studied. They are aimed at establishing some criteria to prevent greater tension or incidents in that region.

Regarding the voting at the UN Decolonization Committee, Caputo pointed out: The 20 affirmative votes and no negative votes are the expression of support of the international community for Argentina. The Decolonization Committee, through a resolution, called on the two countries to resume dialogue and negotiations. The committee established the colonial nature of the occupation of the islands. [passage omitted]

UN Envoy on UK Stance

PY150305 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0151 GMT 15 Aug 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 Aug (TELAM) -- Ambassador Mercelo Delpech, permanent Argentine representative at the United Nations, said before the Decolonization Committee that it is no secret that the British Government still has not modified its intransigent stance regarding the Malvinas Islands issue, and that it has ignored the international community's appeal expressed in Resolution No 41/40.

Ambassador Delpech, who was able to address the Decolonization Committee even though Argentina is not a member, said despite the declared intention of the United Kingdom to seek a more normal relationship with Argentina, some in London insist on establishing conditions that obviously hinder this normalization.

According to information disclosed here by the Argentine Foreign Ministry, Delpech added that, as is well-known, the British Government has adopted in the islands region some measures that may hinder even further the solution of our bilateral problems. In this regard Delpech mentioned the British declaration regarding fishing in the southwestern Atlantic, issued on 29 October 1986.

Delpech said: My government has responded with firmness, but at the same time with the greatest moderation and prudence possible, without changing its basic position on the issue, because Argentina has decided to seek a modus vivendi to prevent an undesirable increase in tension. He added: This attitude is fully consistent with our desire to make every effort to find a peaceful and negotiated solution to the sovereignty dispute with the United Kingdom.

After pointing out that the absence of progress toward fulfilling UN Resolution 41/40 is the result of the British position, the chief of the Argentine mission said: My government would like to reaffirm its willingness to make every effort in seeking a peaceful, negotiated, and lasting solution to the pending problems between Argentina and the United Kingdom, and it invites the British Government to adopt a similar attituide.

### Military Claims Satellites Used

PY141419 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0505 GMT 14 Aug 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 Aug (EFE) -- Argentine Air Force members have reported here that a secret network of 32 mobile, ground and sea stations operating in Africa, the Middle East, and Europe, provided Argentina with satellite information during the Malvinas War.

Physicist Adolfo Portela, who is an Air Force adviser, and Lieutenant Colonels Piuma and Tomba, and Majors Carballo, Moreno, and Pastran, who participated in the war against Great Britain between April and June 1982, hosted a news conference marking the anniversary of the Air Force. Portela said that "from 32 stations, that were secretly installed in Africa, the Middle East, and Europe, a network operated by 256 men obtained, from several satellites, vital information on the deployment and position of British ships and planes. According to the Argentine scientist, "the calculations of the position of the British ships was within 750 meters." "The aircraft carrier Invincible was pinpointed to within 250 meters. This turned into a headache for the British," he added.

The Air Force pilots recalled several details of the actions against the British forces while flying their Douglas A-4b and A-4c Skyhawk, Mirage, Canberra, and Pucara planes. The Pucara is Argentine-made. The pilots said "the British learned many lessons from the fact that the destroyers Sheffield, Exeter, Glasgow, and Coventry, the frigates Ardent and Antelope and the troop carriers Sir Tristan and Sir Galahad were destroyed or rendered useless." "The Argentines learned that 500-kg bombs cannot be dropped. They are so heavy they pass through a ship without exploding," they said.

During the 74-day Malvinas war, the Air Force lost 36 officers, 14 noncommissioned officers, and 5 soldiers.

## BRIEFS

NEW REPEATER STATION -- Santa Fe, 9 Aug (TELAM) -- Technicians from LT 82 TV Channel 13 of Santa Fe said Channel 13 has begun to erect a giant tower for the repeater station in Josefina, near the border with Cordoba Province. This is channel 13's seventh repeater station in Santa Fe. The other six stations are located in San Cristobal, Ceres, Suardi, Villa Minetti, Tostado, and San Javier. [Summary] [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1318 GMT 9 Aug 87 PY]

NATIONAL DEPUTY DIES -- Brigade General Guillermo Ramon Brizuela, retired, national deputy for the Justicialist Party from Catamarca Province, died on 7 August in Catamarca. [Summary] [Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 10 Aug 87 p 10 PY]

PRESIDENT PAZ' 6 AUG ADDRESS TO NATION

PY170152 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 7 Aug 87 pp 1, 5, 21

["Excerpt" of President Victor Paz Estenssoro's 6 August address to the nation from the Congress building in La Paz on Independence Day]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] "We are not attempting to elude or disguise problems. Everything that has been achieved is only a small portion of all that is yet to be achieved. The Bolivian people must think about the national situation and realize no one can build or reorganize a nation, as the entire community expects us to, without employing a great deal of energy and persistence.

Today, as we celebrate the 162d anniversary of our nation, we can proudly say we are experiencing an invaluable, perfected democratic system. At the beginning of the 3d year of this constitutional government, we continue to faithfully comply with the principles defended by those who signed our Independence Act. To be entirely free and to have a full sense of dignity is not easy for a nation that has been historically mistreated, that has experienced scarce economic development, that has fought sterile political wars, that has been through urgent social emergencies, and that has experienced all sorts of pressures. [passage omitted]

Fortunately, the anarchic civic immaturity has been replaced by a representative democracy. After having experienced periods of irregular situations, de facto regimes, and arbitrary and eccentric governments, the people are now understanding that a legal government, although not perfect, is preferable to the regimes that seize power through coups d'etat.

Therefore, the pact signed between the MNR [Nationalist Revolutionary Movement] and the ADN [Nationalist Democratic Action] is the valuable foundation of a political system that is being harassed by old-fashioned radicalism that attempts to weaken the bases of our democracy. I will never stop praising the patriotic attitude of these political parties, the institutional nucleus of power, and the media for their efforts toward learning how to coexist in an atmosphere of liberty, which is the most effective way of solving the economic and social problems that seriously afflict us, without resorting to force.

The new and firm democratic government not only calls for specific political actions, but also for social sensitivity in order to ensure better living conditions for the great number of destitute people who are a constant source of concern to us. We may be certain that if we fail to solve the economic crisis and to revise the national inconsistencies, there will be no future for us or for our nation.

The permanent economic problems, which are usually caused by foreign factors, have been our main concern. The price of most of our mining products has decreased. In addition, we still have not reached an agreement with Argentina over the price of and payment terms for the natural gas we exported to them this year. Consequently, as natural gas is our main export to that country, we have no funds to finance YPFB [Bolivian Government Oil Deposits] operations, and have no currency available in the nation's general treasury.

If a prompt solution to this problem is not found, we will be forced to use only a part of the amount that has been allocated for the budget, mainly using only that concerning current expenses and salaries. It was our intention to allocate a considerable part of this year's budget to investments.

This is how the situation stands, and we must deal with it. We are seeking the cooperation of multinational financial institutions and those of friendly countries to obtain emergency credits to help us overcome this situation, which I hope will be temporary. [passage omitted]

In keeping with the government's democratic tradition, we have tirelessly tried to hold dialogues to achieve an understanding on social conflicts, but we have not always been successful in our objective due to the intransigent position of the other party involved. However, some of these problems have been favorably resolved while others continue to be the cause of persistent unrest in several sectors. Nevertheless, we will continue with our policy of holding dialogues because we believe this is the best way to avoid the deterioration of these conflicts. [passage omitted]

We are convinced the group of measures that have been issued will not only be important in helping Bolivia achieve its economic recovery, but will project themselves for a long time because they are coherent and realistic guidelines that will allow for the development and diversification of Bolivia's economy; thus, we will have been able to change the destiny of the country.

In addition to rationalizing the country's economy based on new criteria, this undertaking seeks to modernize a stagnated production apparatus, and an administration blocked by outdated mechanisms with a new vision that is detached from any conservative political emotionalism, which leads us nowhere. We firmly believe we have the courage to do away with customs that tied us to the past and to launch ourselves toward a better future. We have dared to confront the terrible crisis, and now we must overcome it without hesitations or doubts.

It is obvious this policy will demand the joint effort of the government, the workers, the private sector, and cooperatives. But with this coordinated support and the people's willingness to overcome problems we will be able to strengthen the economy and to be successful in our undertaking thanks to the men and institutions who had faith and worked hard to achieve it.

The government has decided to continue its struggle against drug manufacturing and drug trafficking, which have inflicted so much moral and material damage. Moreover, it is implementing measures aimed at decreasing and eradicating drug addiction, which is starting to spread, particularly among young people. This is an unshakeable decision and we can add that, despite having limited resources, the government has launched several operations against this criminal and illegal activity.

But the greatest obstacle the government is confronting in this regard, and which undermines the government's effectiveness against drug trafficking, is the corruption that has infiltrated some antinarcotic organizations. This is even more serious if we take into account that some -- although few -- members of the judicial branch, who are responsible for punishing those criminals who have been arrested, have also been involved in these corruption cases. [passage omitted]

The pressure some regions of the country have exerted to implement investment programs that are not in keeping with Bolivia's scarce funds has been another problem with which we have had to cope. Although the proposals made may have been quite legitimate from the regional point of view, when there is coercion, pressure, and threats to carry out social mobilizations, they become factors that undermine the stability the country needs.

One of the characteristics of this administration has been the responsibility with which it has governed. This has also been necessary to safeguard the government's credibility, which has been greatly undermined in the recent past. Another characteristic of this government is that it has undertaken all actions solely on the basis of serving the nation's interests, while overlooking the selfish interests of any political party, group, sector, or social class.

## Report on Address

PY151855 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 7 Aug 87 pp 3, 5

["Report" on President Victor Paz Estenssoro's address to the nation from Congress building in La Paz on the 6 August Independence Day anniversary]

[Text] Two years after it was promulgated, Decree 21060 has fulfilled the objective of introducing structural changes to overcome the crisis and allow the economy to build a future of confidence and well-being for all the people.

President Victor Paz Estenssoro has stressed that the results observed so far are "very positive" and have been welcomed by the sectors which in the beginning harbored doubts about the decrees' success.

"That was the reason for the series of decrees beginning with Decree 21060, part of an effort to build a simple, realistic economic model properly coordinated with the productive, fiscal, exchange, monetary, and salary policies," Paz said.

According to the president, the stabilization program began with the reduction of the inflation rate, which was accomplished by reducing demand. The key objective of the economic policy was to reduce and streamline public spending to reduce domestic credit, to control the printing of money, to deregulate prices, and to reduce and standardize tariffs. "The main objective of these measures was to correct price control distortions,: he said.

Paz added that during the previous fiscal year it was possible to control hyperinflation, stabilize prices, consolidate the equilibrium of the exchange market, reorganize public finances, increase the net income of foreign capital, and improve monetary policy.

At the beginning of President Paz' term, the rate of inflation was 23,450 percent. In the first semester of 1987, it was reduced to 65 percent.

The president said the difference between the official rate of exchange and the black-market rate is about 1 percent, while in August 1985 it was 1,367 percent.

"At the same time, the new exchange rate has increased the national revenue with the taxes levied on increased foreign trade," he said.

The president also gave the following information: In 1986, the reserves [words indistinct] $130 million, while in 1985 they stood at only $56 million. The main reasons for this increase are the increase in the disbursement of international credits and the reduction of the payments on the foreign debt, which resulted from the renegotiation and from the increased credibility in the government's economic program.

In 1986, nontraditional exports grew by 200 percent with respect to 1985, accounting for $103 million in revenue, while in 1985 the figure was approximately $4.3 million. This accomplishment was made possible mainly by the adoption of a realistic exchange rate.

The IMF has estimated that the Bolivian economy would grow by 2.2 percent in 1987. This estimate is close to current figures, as is shown by the production and sales indicators of some sectors of the economy.

During the first 5 months of this year, the production of cement grew by 53 percent with respect to 1986. Industrial consumption of power in La Paz between January and May 1987 was 23 and 25 percent greater than consumption during the same period in 1986 and 1985.

During the first 5 months of 1987, the sale of gasoline grew at an average rate of 12.7 percent, while diesel oil sales grew by 22 percent.

These improvements have occurred in addition to changes in two economic variables: savings and investment.

In 1986, the investment rate was of 8.5 percent of the GDP, compared to 4.2 percent in 1985. Domestic savings, which in 1985 stood at minus 4.8 percent of GDP, in 1986 reached 0.5 percent.

According to the NPE [expansion unknown], tax reform law No 843 was approved in August 1986 to simplify the tariffs system and establish more efficient tax control mechanisms. Under the previous tax system, which affected a reduced number of taxpayers, there was considerable tax evasion. The tax reform law seeks to generalize the payment of taxes, and to reduce a whole range of fees and taxes to just a few.

The implementation of the tax reform has been positive for the state. In fact, between January and June 1986, net tax revenues amounted to 63,616,175 Bolivian pesos, compared to 92,962,470 Bolivian pesos for the same period in 1987.

## BRIEFS

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED -- The governments of Bolivia and St Christopher and Nevis, a Caribbean country, have signed through their representatives at the UN a document establishing diplomatic relations between the two countries. [Summary] [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 26 Jul 87 p 7 PY]

EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE PRAISES 'POSITIVE POINTS'

PY150329 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 14 Aug 87

[Excerpt] The Chilean Episcopal Conference has emphasized several positive points of the true national situation. These positive points include the return of the exiles, the salary increases, the elimination of the CNI [National Intelligence Center] detention centers, and the task of the Human Rights Council, an organization created by the government.

These comments were made by Msgr Bernardino Pinera, the president of the Chilean Episcopal Conference, while releasing the main conclusions reached during the recent meeting held by the Chilean bishops.

[Begin Pinera recording] We also discussed the country's situation and are happy with the positive points. This includes the increase in agricultural production, especially the production of wheat; the recommendations made to increase salaries; the elimination of CNI detention centers; the invitation issued to the International Red Cross organization to visit the detention centers; and the task conducted by the Human Rights Council, which was created by the government, in allowing exiles to return to the country. [end recording]

The bishops endorsed making changes in the 1980 Constitution, especially concerning Articles 8 and 24. [passage omitted]

Defense Minister on Conference

PY150325 Santiago Domestic Services in Spanish 2300 GMT 14 Aug 87

[Text] To pontificate on alleged excesses in our military expenditures, based on reports made by foreign publications, certainly is not an action favoring dialogue. I think it would be much more constructive for the Episcopal Conference to contact the National Defense Ministry directly if they are interested in an in-depth study on this topic.

These comments were made by Defense Minister Vice Admiral Patricio Carvajal in a note addressed to Cristian [second name indistinct] Perez Contardo, the director for social pastoral activities in the Chilean Episcopal Conference, in response to a letter dated 21 July 1987 concerning the arms race, peace, and disarmament in Chile. Perez Contardo's letter focused on the substantial increase in military expenditures.

The defense minister added that, following a basic principle of justice, Perez Contardo should have listened to the party involved first before releasing to the press a report submitted to the bishops.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON CENTRAL AMERICAN SUMMIT

PY140335 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 13 Aug 87

[Text] The Chilean Government has expressed satisfaction with the agreement reached by the Central American nations during the summit in Guatemala to achieve peace in the region.

This statement is included in a communique released by Foreign Ministry spokesman Uldaricio Figueroa.

The communique states that Chile hopes the document entitled Procedure To Establish a Firm and Lasting Peace in Central America, which was signed by the presidents of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua, will be faithfully observed.

The agreement, which concerns issues involving the ties among those nations, commits the government of the five Central American nations to make an effort for peace.

The communique issued by the Foreign Ministry explains that the government is paying a great deal of attention to this positive document, which represents a harmonious and united drive in the Central American peace efforts.

MILITARY JUDGE DISCUSSES JAIL BREAK, TRIAL

PY141711 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 14 Aug 87

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] Commenting on the seriousness of the escape of terrorists from the Valparaiso jail, Military Judge Fernando Torres said:

[Begin recording] It is true that their escape will impair the trial, but we still do not know how much it will complicate things. [end recording]

Regarding the importance of their testimonies for the trial, Judge Torres said:

[Begin recording] They were important witnesses and have disclosed all that they knew. Therefore, I would say that as a source of information, they had little more to add to the case. [end recording]

Meanwhile, police investigations are being intensely conducted in Valparaiso. In addition to the military and civilian policemen, intelligence service personnel are helping to look for the escapees. The Valparaiso jail is also being investigated. Several other prisoners and jail guards who were on duty the time of the escape have been questioned.

Here is a report from Valparaiso:

[Begin report] The Carabineros Corps and Civilian Police personnel are searching for the four terrorists who escaped from this port's public jail. Police are patrolling the different roads leading to the 5th Region to prevent the escapees from leaving the region, and to help find them. [passage omitted] [end report]

BRIEFS

FIRST AIDS CASE REPORTED -- The first AIDS case in Santiago has been confirmed in a 12-year-old boy. This statement was made by Dr Hugo Rojas, who said the boy entered the San Juan de Dios Hospital on 12 April. [Excerpt] [Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 10 Aug 87 PY]

VENEZUELA DEPLOYS FLEET TO PROTECT COLOMBIAN BORDER

PA170301 Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 0100 GMT 17 Aug 87

[Passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Excerpts] According to General Abelardo Galeano Vera, the commander of the Venezuelan Air Force operations, his country's Air Force has deployed a special fleet on a special mission to protect its border with Colombia. Venezuela's media stated that a powerful squad was involved. J.M. Alarcon, our special correspondent, is in Caracas.

[Alarcon] Here in Caracas, the Venezuelan Government felt that relations between the two countries were affected by the sea incident in the Gulf of Venezuela. Meanwhile, Colombian Ambassador Pedro Gomez Barrero reiterated Colombia's stance that the incident took place in a area that has not been delimited. [passage omitted]

Venezuelan Foreign Minister Simeon Alberto Consalvi disclosed that his country's letter of protest to Colombia asked for better care in the handling of the zone. It also warned that his government is expecting an official reply from Colombia.

[Consalvi] "We feel incidents of this sort are inadvisable for the cordiality and harmony that must exist in the relations between Venezuela and Colombia."

In Caracas, the activities of the Colombian Embassy are intense. Colombian Ambassador to Venezuela Pedro Gomez Barrero has said that his country's patrolling in the zone will continue.

[Gomez] "I suppose the Colombian Government will continue enforcing its rights on a permanent basis.

[Alarcon] "Do you think the purpose was to provoke the Venezuelan Government, as it is said in Caracas?

[Gomez] "Not at all. The style and manner of our leaders are incompatible with acts of provocation or challenge. It is simply that the Colombian Government has been exerting its rights. Its action cannot be viewed as a challenge to anyone."

In the end, although no one openly says so, there is one thing that is clear. There is a connection between the sea incident in the Gulf and Venezuela's official decision to reject the Colombian proposal to reestablish the conciliation commission to delimit the marine and submarine zones. The next round in this debate will take place here in Caracas on 21 August. On that date, Foreign Ministers Simeon Alberto Consalvi and Julio Londono are to meet to determine what steps to follow in the negotiations.

ICJ RULING REQUESTED IN DISPUTE WITH VENEZUELA

PA141609 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 14 Aug 87

[Text] Bogota -- Venezuela rejected the Colombian proposal to rejoin the Conciliation Commission as proved in the 1939 treaty to define the marine and submarine zones between the two countries, forcing Colombia to resort to the International Court of Justice [ICJ] at The Hague to end 25 years of fruitless direct negotiations.

The full terms of the Venezuelan note are not known. The Venezuelan presidency said in an unpleasant communique that the incursion of a Colombian ship off the La Guajira coast was an obvious provocation and not an innocent mistake or error. The Venezuelan presidency said President Lusinchi met with the military High Command and his ministers of defense and foreign affairs to examine the situation and draft the protest note to the Colombian government. Our Navy's vessel was sailing off our coast in an area that is still to be legally defined through a border delineation treaty. This has been impossible to fulfill during the last 25 years because of the refusal of the different governments of the neighboring country.

The Venezuelan statement says the Colombian vessel's incursion in Venezuelan territorial waters is provocation and does not seem like an innocent mistake.

The [Venezuelan] president met for than 3 hours with high-level political officials and military men, supposedly to study the incident involving the Colombian frigate Caldas, which entered Venezuelan [as heard] waters without authorization. President Jaime Lusinchi attended the important meeting, as did Congress President Reinaldo Leandro Mora, president in charge of the government party; Defense Minister General Eliodoro Guerrero; Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi; Minister of the Presidency Carmelo Lauria; and Deputy Foreign Minister German Nava Carrillo. Also present were Navy Commander Vice Admiral Faustino Alvarado, Intelligence Service Director Vice Admiral German Rodriguez, and Air Force General Ivan Martinez.

The Venezuelan presidential communique says this meeting was the latest of several with President Lusinchi recently concerning the same affair. The communique says the incident caused by the Colombian vessel has worried the [Venezuelan] government because its appearance in the Venezuelan gulf seems to be an act of provocation and not an innocent error. President Lusinchi ordered the military High Command to remain on alert and on standby to evaluate and follow developments calmly.

The Colombian ship was warned by the Venezuelan Navy patrol boat Libertad to leave the area. Libertad has reinforced its presence in the area and has Venezuelan marine territory under perfect control, the communique says.

The presidential communique says the Venezuelan Government has no interest in aggravating the situation. The Venezuelan Government has recommended calmness and friendly caution in all aspects of the case.

## Barco on Protest

PA160314 Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 0100 GMT 16 Aug 87

[Text] President Virgilio Barco today characterized the Venezuelan protest of the presence of the Colombian corvette A.R. Caldas in Gulf of Venezuela waters as rather strongly-worded.

We have a report on the situation and statements by President Barco in Popayan.

President Barco said Colombia would not budge and four days later, the Colombian corvette Caldas, the one involved in the incident with Venezuela, is still in the gulf. Defense Minister Samudio Molina recommended that the corvette remain at its post, not as an act of provocation but as an exercise of a legal and necessary presence in the area.

Colombian Ambassador to Venezuela Pedro Gomez Barrera has affirmed that on 21 August, in the framework of the meeting of foreign ministers in Bogota, an effort will be made to try to thaw an incident-provoking situation that is already 33 years old.

Colombia has again revived the conciliation commission's formula rejected in March by Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi who prefers direct negotiations.

Venezuela has sent a noncommittal answer to the Colombian proposal, according to Colombian Foreign Ministry sources.

Today, in the midst of statements and counterstatements, Venezuelan papers were heating up the conflict. EL UNIVERSAL, of Caracas, today had this headline: Lusinchi Has Ordered Military Alert. President Barco has said this:

[Begin recording] [Barco] It is very important, for the benefit of the brotherhood existing between the two countries, to seek the establishment of boundaries between the two countries through legal and peaceful means.

[Reporter] Mr President, was the corvette Caldas in Colombian waters or was it not?

[Barco] Since maritime boundaries have not been delimited, we, the Colombian authorities, believe it was in Colombian waters, and the Venezuelan authorities believe it was in their waters.

[Reporter] What do you think about Venezuela's protest of the ship's presence?

[Barco] Well, it was rather strongly-worded. [end recording]

## JUNTA TO OFFER VICE PRESIDENCY TO STROESSNER'S SON

PY122202 Asuncion EL PUEBLO in Spanish 12 Aug 87 p 11

[By Isidro Pena]

[Excerpts] The number seven seems to be lucky for Stroessnerism. In 1967, under the pretext that the constitution then in force was old, a new one was issued just to ensure the presence of the Tyranosaur [nickname for president Alfredo Stroessner] in office for a few more years. [passage omitted]

The year 1987 may also prove fatal for the Paraguayan democracy if what we fear comes to pass: that the Stroessner Government Junta tries to amend the Constitution to create the position of vice president of the Republic.

We shall not discuss whether or not we need a vice president. We all know it is important to have a vice president who can replace the president if necessary.

We did not expect, however, the Tyra [abbreviation of Tyranosaur] to create the position just to give it to his son Gustavo Stroessner. In the next few months, the Militant [Colorado Party faction] crowds will nominate Gustavo for vice president because they believe no one else can occupy such an important position. [passage omitted]

Thus, the Stroessner dynasty will have been founded. One Stroessner will follow the other, as Mario Pastor Almada imprudently announced long before the recent convention.

What was not made clear, however, is whether General Stroessner is considering the possibility of retiring and leaving the power in good hands -- those of his son -- before dying, or whether he is feeling weak and is setting the stage for when he dies. [passage omitted]

## POLICE ARREST COLORADO PARTY MEMBERS IN ASUNCION

PY152350 Asuncion Primero de Marzo in Spanish 2230 GMT 14 Aug 87

[Excerpt] Four politicians were arrested at noon today while participating in a luncheon at the "Once" restaurant.

Among those arrested were Juan Carlos Galaverna, a member of the Ipacarai Colorado Party precinct, and Enrique Riera. These two politicians belong to the Colorado Popular Movement, MOPOCO.

The other two persons arrested were Carlos Romero Pereira, leader of the Colorado Party Ethical Faction, and Hermes Rafael Saguier, of the Peoples' Mobilization for Change Movement of the Authentic Radical Liberal Party.

Senator Persio da Silva, a member of the Colorado Party Traditionalist Faction, learned about the arrests when he arrived at the restaraunt in response to an invitation to the luncheon.

[Begin Da Silva recording] Unfortunately, I have just found out some Authentic Colorado Party members have been arrested by the police. Therefore, this meeting is spoiled by the fact that we will have to celebrate the party's 100th anniversary with some of its members in prison. But we are convinced our cause is just, because our intention to rescue the party's institutionality -- so it may once again stand as a guiding institution on the national political scene -- is gradually being reasserted. This shows us the struggle we are engaged in and the future that lies ahead of us. However, these arbitrary measures only strengthen the spirit of the Authentic Colorados, and victory will be ours sooner or later. [end recording]

He said the purpose of the meeting was to discuss politics. Senator Persio da Silva said he could not decline an invitation from fellow party members [passage omitted]

## HABEAS CORPUS FILED ON BEHALF OF PRF LEADERS

PY141739 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 14 Aug 87 p 7

[Excerpt] Raimundo Careaga, member of the Executive Board of the Febrerista Revolutionary Party [PRF], under the sponsorship of the attorneys Euclides Acevedo, Heriberto Alegre, and Victor Sanchez Villagra, has filed a petition of habeas corpus on behalf of a dozen opposition political leaders who have been held incommunicate in the Central Police headquarters since their arrest yesterday.

The petition was filed on behalf of Oscar Acuna Torres (PRF Vice President), Cesar Baez Samaniego (director of the newspaper EL PUEBLO), Nils Candia and Anibal Carrillo (PRF Secretary General and PRF Youth Secretary, respectively), and PRF members Rita Alvarez, Rodrigo Zelada, Diana Banuelos and Victor Dure. The list is completed with Alfonso Resck, from the Christian Democratic Party, and Felino Amarilla, from the Authentic Radical Liberal Party. The attorneys said police made the arrests without the proper court orders. "The police violated constitutional principles when making the arrests," the attorneys said, and added that "in accordance with the law, and after the evaluation of the reports, the court should order the immediate release of the people mentioned on the list." [passage omitted]

## BRIEFS

PORT AGREEMENT SIGNED -- Foreign Ministry International Economic Affairs officials have reported that Paraguay and Uruguay have signed an agreement for the use of grain storage facilities at Puerto de Nueva Palmira, Colonia Department, Uruguay. The sources added that the current facilities will be enlarged soon from 10,000 to 40,000 ton capacity. [Summary] [Asuncion HOY in Spanish 28 Jul 87 p 11 PY]

ROMERO PEREIRA RESIGNS POST -- Eng Carlos Romero Pereira Arza, alternate member of the Colorado Party Government Board, resigned from his post yesterday. Romero had earlier resigned from his posts at the National Development Bank Board of Directors and the Council of State. [Summary] [Asuncion EL DIARIO in Spanish 28 Jul 87 p 10 PY]

SENATE SENDS BANK BILL TO COMMITTEES FOR STUDY

PA141907 Lima Panamericana Television in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Aug 87

[Text] As predicted, the bank nationalization bill has gone to Senate committees. After a brief debate, the senators approved further study of the law which yesterday was approved in the Chamber of Deputies by the APRA [American Revolutionary Popular Alliance] steamroller.

The law, which has caused the most political controversy of the current administration, will be studied by the Economy, Bank Insurance, State Management Role, and Constitutional Committees of the Senate. The senators sent the bill to the committees after a brief preliminary debate. Senate debate is expected to resume on Monday after the various committees have issued their reports.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICER SHOT BY 'SUBVERSIVE COMMANDO'

PA161729 Paris AFP in Spanish 1654 GMT 16 Aug 87

[Text] Lima, 16 Aug (AFP) -- A high intelligence services official, Air Force Colonel Fausto Guerra Ortiz, who was machinegunned yesterday by an alleged subversive commando in the Lima district of Miraflores, is hovering between life and death in the Aeronautical Hospital after undergoing surgery, Peruvian authorities confirmed here today.

The alleged commando, consisting of four persons, opened fire from a black Toyota on the 45-year-old officer as his vehicle was entering 2 May Avenue in the presidential district. According to police, Guerra Ortiz was hit by four bullets.

A hospital spokesman said Guerra Ortiz' condition "is extremely delicate," because he was hit by four bullets, two in the chest, one in the left arm, and another in the right leg.

The pilot has been with the FAP [Peruvian Air Force] for 20 years and was recently assigned to the National Intelligence Service (SIN).

Police are not ruling out the possibility the attack may have been carried out by the Shining Path, the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement, or another organization.